EUROPE.

The French Radicals on the Army Bill--- The "One Man Power" ---Foreign Invasion and Revolution.

Dangers of the Italian Political Situation.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Sibbits, from Queenstown the 26th of December, arrived at this port last night, bringing mail details of our cable desputches. We have also English and French files

The Austrian Correspondence announces that the mar-riage of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany with Agest on the 11th of January

FRANCE.

The Legislative Debute on the Army Bill-Opinion of the Prussian Levies and German System of Councription-War Taxes and Impending Rain-Tribute to the British Infantry-Foreign Invasious of France-The "One Man" System of Rule.

The Legislative Body of France met in session Decem-ar 23, M. Schneider in the chair. M. Rouher, Minister of State; Earshal N. cl., War; M. Vuitry, Minister pre-ding over the Council of State, and the other Govern-tent Commissioners were present. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on

my bill. PRESIDENT said:—M. Glais-Bizoin has new to speak

The Pussioner said;—M. Glais-Bizoin has new to speak an his amendment, which comprises two provisions—one requiring military service of from eighteen months to two years, and the other that a year and a half only under the colors shall be required from young men who have voluntarity gone through military exercises for two years preceding their call to arms.

M. GLAIS-Bizons said;—The King of Prussia said to his friumphant troops on the day after a great victory, "You are the only great army in Europe completely mational." I do not say that the French army is not a mational one, but it is not as much so as the Prussian, and the colocit or my amendment is to make it thoroughly so. I am no partissa of armed levies; but, although the Minister of War has told us that the Prussian system is more operous than that now proposed for France, let the country be consulted, and I am arre it would prefer the shorter term of active service and the longer in the reserve. Prussia, with a way expenditure three times less than ours, was able to invade the rest of Germany with an army of \$00,000 men, wills, with all own culture, if it acknowledged that we cannot me to 200,000 except to the Hanne. My amendment will ameliorate the condition of the soldier by giving him more tume for productive industry. General traceth has amended of tion of the soldier by giving him more time for lettive industry. General Trochy has approved of system of taking a greater number of young men teeping them in the active army for a shorter rather than that of calling

is have to pay for eighteen years of personal government. (Excisimations.)

Everal Vol.2:—Nothing can be heard.

The Paramers—I feel bound to tell M. Glais-Broin that his words are as unjust as they afe out of place in the debate on this measure. (Hear, hear.)

M. Glais-Broons—I believe nothing more relevant to the audject has been uttered. I therefore maintain my supression, and I refuse to accept this bill, being convinced that my constry will only submit to it by consenting face. (Reclamations; applicates from some beaches.)

M. Garniar-Fages—I will combine myself to the fluantial side of the question, expressing my regret that the discussion on the badget has not preceded the present span good fluances, and that money is the sinew of war. Woll, by raising the term of service from seven to sine yours there must be a supplementary credit of four mileon four headerd thousand frances, according to the report of the committee and the Minister himself, and the reserve, being doubled, will cost seventeen million four bundred thousand france, in place of half that sum fairing inter account the National Guard and the increase of material and other matters, there is no exageration

Taking into account the National Guard and the increase finatorial and other materia, there is no exaggeration in saying that the whole coat of the army will be sixty millions. And that with a deficit of one hundred and fity-cipid millions in the tudget of 1857! (Movement.) ask, once for all, where are those resources to be had,

iven mailtions?
ROUTHS - Not at all.
GARNIER PAGES - The Blue Book says so. Ehall you recourse to a loan? You have already consolitures thou and in lilions of debt since the Crimean Taxation! You have the double decime and Taxation! You have the double decime and or transmirer imposts which weigh upon the country. From us on this point. The war budget amounts to hundred and eighty-three millions, nearly two-de of the whole expenditure of the country; and nough to be done is to have the greatest possible os at the smallest possible cost, Appiause trom some ones! In Prusa, with a probability of 29,000,000, over banget is on y 223,000,000 of france, and \$15,000 can be placed under arms in the Confederation of the Germany. The Minister of War has decried the cen make, but those levies award France, and they derived are to berin, and such mich an army Prussia to 1312 and 1813. With such trops we trey near to berin, and such mich an army Prussia to United the test and the such as army Prussia.

Grances de Cassaurac—We went to Berlin in that the date is so.

Grances de Cassaurac—We went to Berlin in the found our fully was bottomposed of sevies an make.

pain, but the fact is so.

M. Grance of Cassanac—We went to Berlin in 1807, and our army was not composed of levies on mane.

M. Grance of Cassanac—We went to Berlin in 1807, and our army was not composed of levies on mane.

M. Grance—Facus—I conclude with this observation—everywhere loons are contracted for armsiments. Loung appear land, it is a large of the fact of the proper of the proper of the land of the concentration of Prance alone, but all for one case supply their over remark, and will be compelled in instead to the late of the land of the compelled in instead to the late of la

were bringing forward unfounded allegations is certainly mot the way to make it revive, (Applause, B. Garmer-Pages, too, has spoken of imminest causatrophies.

M. Garmer-Pages—I said in Europe,
M. VUTAT—16 Frace, God be thanked, there is no ground for such fears. The budget will shortly be laid before you, and will put the whole matter in its true true light. (Approbation.)

Marshal Num—1 beg leave to reply in a few words to the observation of M. Garmer-Pages on the comeaquences of the bill as concern our funances. Since the nearly care to the for fire years only, we may require about 20 000 men more, the first equipment of whom will demand an extra expense of 2,140,000f. The present reserve is 35,000 mon, and cause eight millions; the one proposed will be only 12,000, and will cost three minions only; the saving therefore here is five millions. All changes taken into consideration between the active army and the reserve, there will be a saving of two millions. The normal budges of the National Guara will be ten millions above mentions and the enter include out in its taking the amount will be three millions. Deduct the two millions are formed and the enter how charge imposed by the law will be eleven millions—a bug way indeed from the sixty millions mentioned by M Garmer-Pages. A word now on the comparative cost of soldiers in France, in the source county a crivate costs 225 inclers, or 848. With us a man count 864. Here, however, it is proper to add that in France the way budget comprises the gendermer, which in France the way funded provinces the way consider that in France the way funded provinces the way consider that in the amnered provinces the lawy on scase, herd up by M. Garnier-Pages as an example to be followed; and I will as a population mat properly trained would have a with the word and only the trained which the decrease would be faint at a time when a population mat properly trained would have a with a former province of the electrice, 6,600,600.

And are millions for permons and we stall attriv

- presented to us. - You did not read the whole passage,

General Atlanta. Voueld not read the whole passing.

Here is what followed the state measures (the key of ready), passing the passing the

towards a general disarming. I will not pause at the objection that France may be attacked suddenly before she has had time to prepare. The nations around her are not horder of savages, but civilized peoples. (Applause on some benches.) France, who since 1855 has increased her contingent from 80,000 to 100,000, and her army from 400,000 to 600,000, ought to give the example of disarming. Our poincy of intervention has also offended the Powers we once had for alites and has placed her in that state of inlation which has been the motive for the present bill. You complain of the armaments of other nations; but is there not on the opposite side of the Rhine a feeling of jealousy excited by those of France? I read in the Frankfort Gasette of the 8th inst. (Murmura.)

France? I read in the Prankfort Gazette of the 8th inst. (Murmura.)

This Prasintar—I do not think that the article of the Prantfort Gazette can have any great weight in the discussion. (No! no!)

Baron px Janza—The article which I ask to read cannot have the unfortunate consequences which others brought forward here have had. Here it is. (Noise and marks of dissent.)

not have the unfortunate consequences which others brought forward here have had. Here it is. (Noise and marks of dissent.)

The Parament—The speaker would do better to merely indicate the spirit of the article.

M. JULES FAVRE—Better have it read, otherwise you may be said to be afraid of it.

The Parament—A summary will have the same value, and there will be a saving of time. (Yes! yes!)

Baron de Jarre—The article-says that such misery as exists in 1867 had not been seen for twenty years, and that the cause was not the great artnaments of brance; that the populations had been able to resist those sacrifices after forty-six years of peace, and by means of great activity; but they were now reduced to the utmost distress, which can only casse by the abolition of standing armes. You usee in the great armaments being raised around you. France has her share of the responsibility. If compelied to fight all Europe, 1,200,000 men will be unevallable in presence of a million toldiers in Italy, 1,250,000 in Prussia, and 1,600,000 in Heusia. It has been sold that the married soldier is a bad one. Against that opinion I may dito the examble of the French gendarmery; I may add that of Marshal Bugeand, who said in speaking of the English army, which is composed of married men:—"Fortunally that the Registin diractive is not more normous, for it is the most formidable in Europe." Standing armice also prevent an increase in the population.

The Presnext—I consult the Chamber on the taking of the amendment into consideration.

The Presnext—I consult the Chamber of the taking of the amendment into consideration.

The Presnext—I consult the Chamber of the scussion was adjourned.

The Journal du Heure of the 21th of September says:—The greatest activity prevails in the French maritume arsenals. There are at present thirty-mus suips in course of being built, of which four are armor plated frigates, four coast guard iron plated vessels, an armore floating battery, a screw wooden frigate, six corvettes, screw and not plated, and a s

ITALY.

The Relations Towards France-A Critical

The Reintions Towards France—A Critical Situation.

The Manchester (England) Examiner of the 28th of December says:—The vote of the Italian depitties, on Saturday, December 29, caused a great sensation in French political circles. The Arenér National says that it must be regarded as the rupture of the alliance between Italy and France, and sunides that the people of Italy are determined to go to Rome in spite of M. Rouber's vote. The iron-claid Mediterranean fleet of France is to be increased from six to ten frigates.

The Perso Décate of September 25 has the subjoined:—While depicting the new political crisis in which Italy is at the present moment entering, the question may be asked whether the Cabinet which is retiring has absolutely nothing to reproach itself, and whether it has not to a certain point been wanting to preduce and tact. To ask the Italyan Parliament to Inflict a public and official blame on the authors of an attempt based on the national feeling was improdent; but to make that demand on the morrow of the impassioned discussions in the French Senate and Legislative Body, in which Italy had been treated with such little consideration, and the echo of which had resched Florenee, was to not make any allowance for the very natural fritation of the moment; it was to wish for the impossible and to expose the Ministry to an almost inevitable check.

The Paris Patric, allading to the rumor of the measures being in contemplation with respect to sending the French troops to Rome, says:—We believe that the serious position in which the government at Florence is at present placed has in no degree been rendered more critical by the rescuttions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and that the French government awaits, without modifying the attitude it assumed in consequence of the events in October last, the issue of the crisis to which Italy is jost now subjected, and which more than ever claims the aid of the consorvative elements still possessed by that country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Crime, Accidents and Agitation

A sad affair has occurred at Beifagl. A fire occurred on the premises of fir. Macaulay, a paper box manufacturer, and the inmates—Mrs. Macaulay and four children—were unable to escape. They were brought out by the firemen, but Mrs. Macaulay and two of the children were dead when taken to the hospital.

The call for special constables in Loudon to protect the metropolis from Fenian disturbances had been responded to by thirty thousand persons.

PERU

The stenmer Rising Star, Captain Conner, from Aspin wall January 1, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the specie list of the Rising Star: -

Total.....\$991,264 SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Tennelty of the Rebels in the North-Anxlety ns to the Result of the Revolution. Lina, Dec. 24, 1867. The salling of the Payta for Panama erables me to

send on a few lines containing the news of the last two days subsequent to the sailing of the Ir A regular mail steamer. Yesterday morning one of the Peruvian Com-pany's vessele arrived here in compalision of the govsteamer. Yesterday morning one of the Feruvian Company's vessels arrived here in companion of the government, namely, the steamer Challed, from Pacasimayo, with dates from Chiclaye to the 21st. The information everyed by her continuous fighting between the government forces under Colonel Cornejo, the Minister of War, and Colonel Rulia, the leader of the revolutionary party in the north, in the streets of that place. After several cayal renewed attacks, Colonel Cornejo, being himself badly wounded, was obliged to postpone the final assants on the revolutionies. The Chalace was to have taken 200 men and two field pieces to relationee Cornejo on the evening of her arrival, but something in her machinary getting cut of order she has, up to the present hour, boen obliged to remain at Callao.

Another vessel of the same company sailed from there south on the morning of the 22st, also in the employ of the government. She carried 420 holdlers to lelay, it is supposed for the purpose of praventing the revolutionary Colonel Segura from coming down from Moquequa and cutting off Pratic's communication with the cost. It will be seen that things just at present do not look to phenoment as metalt to hopped or expected. Especially the redictance of Balta in Chiclaye is entirely unexpected, and creates here no little anniety. It is oven said that some of the government cavalry went over to Balta.

A mounted goard of security has been formed here for the redection of property. It is composed of natives and foreigners of respectability.

The steamer of the 28th tast, or at the very latent that of the 14th of naxt mouth, must bring important news from Arenipa, where all eyes are now actiously directed, some still permitting in their confidence in Frado's ability and strength, while others think he is at present in a very bad place.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

RAMEROAD ACCIDENTS. -The locomotive Sussex, on the Contral Railroad, explodes on Wednesday at Authory, killing the engineer (Charles Stearns), the Greman and killing the engineer (Charles Steerns), the Groman and two brakemen. The came of the explosion has not heen accessingled. The Union line recight traff on the New Jersey Railroad ran off the track at the west end entrence of the Bergen cut yesterday morning, caused by the misphaning of a switch. A train on the Northern Failroad ran off the trace at Warron street, Jersey City, which delayed the outgoing train an hour and a baif. A train on the Morris and Ever Railroad ran off the trace at Each Sewark on Monday owing it a broken rail. Several care were anualled, but no percen was injured. One of the employed at the New Jersey Mailroad departments of the complexity of the hold yesterday morning by a passenger car, which came upon him unawares. He was seriously though not faisily injured. The Fududelphia train, due at a quarter to eight in New York last evening, arrived as nour technic time.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Stevenson Alleged Cotton Embezzlement Before Judge Blatchford.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Astorney, subnitted a motion that the Court appoint a commissioner

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The Alleged Frands Upon the Tradesmen's National Bank. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. G. Bak r .- This case, the leading features of which have been fully reported in the HERALD, was yesterday resumed by the re-examination of Mr. Berry, President of the bank. The drift of his of Mr. Derry, Presented to the practice of testimony was to identify and explain the practice of making checks for certification, deposit slips and other bank documents, and to show the discrepancy in their dates with the dates of entry in the bank books, and the omission of entry in the books if any such occurred. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bell attended for the government; Mr. D. C. Birdsall and Mr. John Sedgwick appeared for the defendant. Case adjourned.

In Bankruptev.

Louis Hyman, New York city-Referred to Regist

Referred to Register Dayton.

John B. Augur, New York city—Referred to Register Allen.

Charles B. Hatch, New York city—Referred to Register Dwight. PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTOY,
Before Register Dwight,
the Matter of Lewis Bach—Made adjudica

bankruptey.

In the Matter of George L. Newell—Passed the last examination of bankrupt, there being no opposition.

In the Matter of Emanuel Joseph—Issued warrant retornable January 22, at twelve M., and granted certificate of protection.

turnable January 22, at twelve M., and granted certificate of protection.

Before Register Close.

In the Matter of Charles Gerding.—Made adjudication of bankrupter. Warrast returnable February 5.

Before Register Fitch.

In the Matter of Semuel A. Beekman.—The creditors have chosen Isaac M. Andruss assignee of bankrupt's estate, of which an assignment has been made to the assignee by the Register.

Before Register Allen.

In the Matter of John Democy.—Examination of bankrupt adjourned to January 10, at twelve M.

In the Matter of Adarts Republiks—Order to show cause on bankrupt's application for discharge returnable on 1st February, at eleven A. M.

In the Matter of Noyel Streeter.—Held first meeting of bankrupt's creditors. Register appointed John Sedgwick assignee of bankrupt's estate.

In the Matter of John D. Wilson.—Made adjudication of bankrupty; granted certificate of protection. First meeting of creditors to be held on the 28th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

In the Matter of Nathaniel W. Bartiss.—Examination of witnesses adjourned to the 11th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

Before Register Williams.

In the Matter of Infus Sanger.—Made adjudication of

Before Register Williams,
In the Matter of Nufus Sanger.—Made adjudication of
bankruptoy. Warrant returnable January 29, at two
o'clock P. M. In the Matter of James Black and William Secor.—Took testimony in this case and adjourned to the 15th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

In the Matter of Charles Philipson and Caroline Kern.—Held first meeting of creditors. Issue Troub, No. 441 Broadway, chosen assignee by creditors.

SUFREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PAST 1.

Cost of Clubbing a Citizen by a Police Officer.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

Patrick Korns et. Denis F. Sullican.—This was an ac ion brought by plaintiff for the recovery of \$5,000 damages for assault and battery. It appeared from the evidence that the defer dant, who was at the time an officer of the Elighteenth precinct police, entered the house of the plaintiff, at No. 316 Third avenue, on the officer of the Eighteenth precinct police, entered the house of the plaintiff, at No. 216 Third avenue, on the 9th of September, 1866, in pursuit of the plaintiff's son, a little boy, who had become involved in a triffing despute in the street with another boy. The plaintiff claimed that upon entering his residence and demanding to know what the officer was doing there the defendant acted in a very surly manager and finally assaulted him with his clue, striking plaintiff three times on the head, and that in conclusion the policeman fired three shots at him from a revolver. The meier terminated with the flight from the house of the plaintiff, and his subsequent arrest by the officer who pursued him. The plaintiff upon being taken to the Court of Special Sessions was fixed \$10. The physician who attended him testified that he found two or three severe contused wounds on plaintiff's head.

The defendant's version of the story was that be pursued the boy into the basement hallway, which was dark, and that plaintiff aborily afterwards entered and threw defendant into a shop through a docrway leading from the hail; that plaintiff and his wife assaulted him physically, and that he fired but one shot, through the floor, to intimidate them. After becoming discaugated he says he struck plaintiff a single blow on the head and alterwards took han into castody.

The jury, after nearly five hours' deliberation, returned a verdect in lavor of plaintiff in the sum of \$120. For plaintiff, Mr. Levy; for defendant, A. Oakey Hall Action for the Recovery of Damanges for Personnel for the Recovery of Damanges for Personnel Leading the property of the plaintiff in the sum of \$120.

For plantiff, Mr. Levy; for defendant, A. Oakey Hell Action for the Recovery of Damages for Personnal Injuries.

James M. Ceman, by Asis Guardian, vs. Analey Lake.—Plaintiff sues for the recovery of \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received through the negligence of the defendant's zervant. It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff, who is a boy of about fifteen years of age, was on the Bath of August, 1865, engaged in playing with zome chterpulars near the curbatone is John street, Brooklyn. A hydrant was located in the immediate vicinity, and the driver of a truck belonging to defendant had been watering his horses, and as he staried to drive away the wheel of the wagen passed over the boy, breaking his leg and arm and enverely alguing his foot. It appears also that the boy was between the force and hind wheels of the vehicle and had been warned to come on the sidewals of he would be ran over. He failed to obey the warning in time, and the result was as above stated. Cave not yet concluded.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

OSTANDER GOODS UNDER PAINS PRESENCES.-On the 21st of November William Marks, of 353 Eightb avenue, went to the store of R. Devereux, at 124 Chambers went to the store of R. Doversit, at 124 Chambers street, and intimated a dosire to make certain purchases, on thirty days' time, representing himself as charies Marks, and sched, in bis own right, of property to the vame of \$10,000. Mr. Doversit, porsuated that the representations made by his would be customer were truthful, unbestatingly errended the dearest credit, and William, as "Charies Marks," purchased goods and gave notes for the same to the total sum of \$10,823. The fact subsequently coming to the knowledge of Mr. Devareux that Marks has imposed upon him by talsely representing immedit to be Charles Marks and worth \$10,000, he caused him to be streated and yesterday arranges before Justice Commity, presiding at the Fourth District Police Court, who, upon a full hearing of the charge, held the alleged prelander to the name of Centrel Sarks in the sum of \$1,000 for this at the General Sastions for swinding, and in default of which committed him to prison.

Extensive There are Dommitted.—Mary Ann Filley,

Extansive Trarm by a Doumeric. -- Mary Ann Piley, olies Maggie Biley, atlas Giles, a very prutty girl, only reventeen years of age, and a native of Poughasopate, was vesturday arrested by detective Kelrne, of the First precinct, on the complaint of Mr. Joseph M. Johnson, living at No. 175 Sivington etreet. It seems that early hast month the accessed went to line in the complain-ant's family, soon after which abe loft chandesticely,

taking with her four dresses valued at \$120 and an overcost worth \$60. Maggie disposed of them for her own benefit. Subsequently she entered the family of Morris S. Ros. living at South Bergen, N. J., and the following night, after securing a silk clock worth \$250, a set of furs and a dress, valued at nearly \$200 more, fied with her piunder to this city and made haute te a pawn shop to strike a barrain and raise some cash. Succeeding so nicely, Maggie engaged at service in the family of Mr. Charles A. Gage, No. 69 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., and there secured, as alleged, a gold watch and chain worth \$200, a diamond ring valued at \$70 and \$21 in money. Several other families are alleged to have been robbed by the expert young depredator. She was taken before Justice Dowling, and on Mr. Johnson's afficavit committed to the Tombe for trial in default of bail. Meat of the property stolen except that taken from Mr. Johnson has been recovered by officer Keiros.

The Powers or the Board of Health Limiter, —A let-

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH LIMITED. - A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday addressed to Justice Dowling by Mr. George W. Blunt, one of the Assistant District Attorneys of the city and

DEER FOR THE PARK .- Captain Sim. Atkins, of the steamer City Point, plying between Charleston and the Florida ports, on a recent trip, while in the St. Johns river, saw swimming across the river a doe and fawn, lowered a boat and captured them, and has ferwarded them by steamship Charleston to this port, to be pre-sented to the Park Commissioners.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a bright, clear, frosty day in the city, and King Frost seems about to pay another visit which bids fair to be of longer duration than the hasty calls he has lately paid to the metropolis The readings of the thermometer at Delatour's yester-day were as follows:—At seven A. M. the thermometer stood at 30 degrees, at noon 34 degrees and at three P. M. 27 degrees. On the same day last year, at the respective hours above named, the thermometer stood at 20, 32 and 34 degrees.

BOARD OF HEALTH. -The Board of Health met vesterday pursuant to adjournment, Commissioner Dr. Crane presiding. A communication was read from the freshent of the Soldiers' Messenger Despatch Company, asking the Board to move the location of booths not already provided for. The matter after some discussion was reterred to the counset of the Board, The Board, on motion, proceeded to elect a president to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Commissioner Schultz, when upon counting the hallots Dr. Crane was duly elected. The Board adjourned until Thursday next.

The Board of Audit, on the 29th of June last, they have heard three hundred and twenty cases, independent of heard three hundred and twenty cases, independent of pay rolls of the various departments. The claims on the latter, which were also heard, numbered one hundred and twenty-five. They include the pay rolls of the late Cits Inspector's Department, which existed before the creation of the Board of Heath; the Department of Lands and Places, the Sherif's office and the Keeper of the City Hall. There are nearly one thousand claims yet to be heard, and the Board will neet next Monday and successive days to consider them in their order. Of the latter there are a number of claims based on gifts made by the Common Council prior to January 1, 1867.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. - At the semi-monthly meeting of this board, held yesterday morning, a large amount of routine business was transacted. The monthly reports of the wardens of the dirsioners were received and ordered on file. A report from the visiting physician of Bollovue Hospital was received, in which it is stated that the weekly visits to the hospital have shown everything to be in good order. The physician recommends that in order to encourage the orderies and nurses \$1 per month should be added to the salaries of the orderies and nurses whose wards should be marked "extra" for four consecutive examinations, the increase to be continued during any months, provided their wards retain the rank; and if the rank be retained, then \$2 per month for the next succeeding six months to be added. It is also suggested that \$1 per month be deducted from the salaries of those whose wards rank No. 2, and \$2 per month from the salaries of those whose wards rank No. 3, the reduction to remain while the word retains the rank. The resignation of Dr. L. M. Yale as examining physician of Believue Hospital was received and accepted, and Dr. W. R. Fisher was appointed to fill the position. A reem on the ground floor of the Charity Hospital is to be fitted up as a museum under the direction of the Commissioners.

Counterpair Monsy in Choulation.—A new and well sioners were received and ordered on file. A report executed counterfort two dollar bill on the Nationa

new Board of Councilmen:—George S. Byrne, first

MEN -The fifth of a series of seven lectures was delivered last evening by the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin before City of New York, in the large ball of the Cooper Insti-tute building. An autience of about 1,200 persons was in attendance, including a large proportion of lables. The lecturer selected as the subject of his discourse, "Building and iseing," and treated it in an abstract manner throughout, and alluding forcibly and eco-questly to the absolute necessity in eyery grade of life, looking to ultimate distinction or success, of complete and progressive development, physically, intellectually, socially and morally. The speaker was frequently applanded during the delivery of the lecture.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Letter from the Citizens' Association to President McLean-Enormous Increase of the Expenditures of the Board.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, } 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1867. McLEAN, Esq., President Board of Educa-

Fig.—The Citizens' Association is in receipt of your answer of December 12 to its letter requesting your Board to appoint a committee to confer with the Association in relation to the reduction of the expense of sup-

The Association regrets that the Board of Education has already acted upon the subject, and has finally concluded that \$2,900,000 will be required for the support of our public schools for the year 1868.

The Association thanks you for the copy of the minutes of the mosting of the Board of Education of November 6, 1867, wherein appears the estimate for

In your letter accompanying the copy of the minutes

In your letter accompanying the copy of the minutes you say that \$2,000,000 "in \$200,348 less than the sum raised by tax for the same purpose for the year 1867, atthough the attendance of pupils at the schools is constantly increasing." You must be mistaken in the latter remark, since the estimates of your Board do not about this increase.

The whole number of children in attendance upon the schools in 1866 was 208,674, and the amount them asked for 1867 upon this besis was \$2,024.447; while in 1867 the number was 207,849, and the total amount asked for 1867 upon which the setimated expense for 1863 upon thus basis is \$2,000,000. So it will be seen that the attendance in 1867 upon which the setimated expense for 1863 in based was less than the attendance of 1866.

The Association calls your attention to a very important feature in the manner of estimating the amount necessary for the support of the public school system.

In addition to the amount received from the State, the like amount from the city and one-twentieth of one per cent on the taxable property of the city and county, your Read is entitled by the law of 1807 to "310 for secon pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught the preceding year in the achoels entitled to participate in the apportionment."

In 1863 and up to 1863 the amount was \$4 for each pupil, in 1865 the amount was raised to \$5, in 1865 to \$5 and is 1867 to \$10; but with these exceptions the language of this provision in the different laws is identical. It would appear to this Association that the language of the section allowing \$10 per capital is succeptible of two interpretations is that the Board is to be allowed \$10 each for every pupil who shall have attendance of a scholar for a whole year; that is, that the Board is entitled to \$10 each for every pupil who shall have attendance of a scholar for a whole year; that is, that the Board is entitled to \$10 each for every pupil who shall have attended the public schools during the preceding year, although that attendance ma

of accident is should be corrected.

The statement in the estimate of the Board for 1808 that the whole number of popula-taight in our public schools in 1865 was 207,849 is calculated to give the public an incorrect impression. The number schools in 1867 was 207,849 is calculated to give the public an incorrect inspression. The number of children who then attended our public schools did not amount to 207,848, but to above 90,000. This latter is the number requiring daily lostromon, for which the sum of \$2,900,000 is required for 1868. The Association is well aware of the imperance of public instruction, but if \$3,000,000 are necessary to support our system of in structing \$0,000 children is would be preferable that the Board of Education should so state the fact, shid not obtain this large amount by what would seem to be the representation that there are 207,849 children is attendance at our schools.

There are 90,000 children to be educated. If \$10 per capita, in addition to the other amounts allowed by law, be not sufficient, let the price be raised to \$15 or \$20

per capita for 90,000, instead of keeping the price apparently down and making up for the difference by taking the number of children to be taught as over 200,000 instead of what it actually is—90,000.

If we take the average attendance the amount at \$10 each would be \$900,000 instead of over \$2,000,000.

The Association would call the attention of the Board to this ambiguity arising in the law. Many who voted for the increase must have considered that the average number only was to be counted.

The Association would also call your attention to the large amount of \$563,000 asked for for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting buildings, &c., for the year 1808. This seems a very large amount, especially as in the year 1867 \$221,000 was raised for this same purpose, and in 1806 \$396,000. As it appears from the estimate that the number of children that will attend in 1808 will be about the same as attended in 1867, the Association cannot see how half a million of deliars can be necessary for purchasing new sites, &c., for 1868, when the number of pupils to be taught is the same.

The Association would also call your attention to the large annual increase in the cost of sustaining our public schools.

 Fear.
 Amount.
 Year.
 **mount.

 1862.
 \$1.413,068
 1865.
 \$2,377,985

 1863.
 1,500,802
 1866.
 2,400,833

 1864.
 1,873,677
 1867.
 2,939,045

It was suggested by the same trustees that a jury trail would be preferable, but your clerk rejected the proposition.

Of course judgment was recovered against your Board for the full amount claimed. If you have any desire to learn the full details of this matter the Association would be happy to furnish them to you.

From the information possessed by this Association, derived from the most trustworthy sources, the defence to this claim was absolute and could have been successfully maintained.

When the trustees, who were aware of the facts, and who desired to protect the people of our city from what they considered an unjust and outrageous claim, offered to employ additional counsel at their private expense, it seems to us that it was the duty of your cierk to have allowed such counsel to appear as an associate.

If however, the trustees who honestly oppose and refuse to audit an unjust demand are, when the Board of Education is sued, to be refused the privilege of protecting the public at their own private expense, the opposition on the part of honest and vigilact trustees to unjust bile seems to be of little practical importance.

In conclusion the Association would say that if the expense of public ins ruction is to increase in the same ratio in the next five years as it has increased during the past—namely, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,900 000—the expense, which would then be about \$6,600,000, will be very difficult to be borne; will call for some thorough reform in that system the expense of which increases as disproportionately it the increase for union in the system the expense of which increases as disproportionately it to the increase for attendance, and will in all probability brug into discredit one of the most valuable institutions of our country. Very respectfully yours,

Chairman, &c., Citizens' Association.

Chairman, &c., Citizens' Asso Ricu. M. Henry, Secretary.

BISMARCK.

Lecture by Ingersoll Lockwood. A lecture was delivered last evening at the Lexington avenue Pre-byterian church on Count Otto of Bisparck, of Prussia, by Ingersoil Lockwood, late United States Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover. He began

war, governed by thirty odd different princes, all reigning by the "grace of God" and claiming to be sent from Heaven for the especial purpose of taxing and drilling their subjects. He proceeded to trace the causes of the Schieswig-Holssein war, and sated that the great mistake made by Austria at that period consisted in joining hands with Prussia for the purpose of wresting the duchies from Denmark, instead of insisting upon the claims of the Duke of Angusteaburg, who was undoubtedly their rightful hereditary possessor. By failing to do this, and joining with Prussia, Austria alienated France and England, while at the same time she only added strength and prestige to her great rival, Prussia. Mr. Lockwood next gave an interesting and eloquent account of the recent war, and of the decisive battle of Sadowa. After showing that Bismarck had really brought about the war, and that to his wonderful administrative talents must be ascribed the brill ant victories and substantial acquisitions made by Prussia, the lecturer proceeded to give a brief biography of the great Premier. Probably, he said, the vas changes which had recently been brought about in Kurope had spring from an apparently trifling cause—a personal fend between Bismarck and Count Reicharath, which had first arison when they were fellow students at college. This feud, originating in a mere dislike had developed into the most butter hatred, and lind made Bismarck resolve to break down the power of Justria, with which his great enemy was inseparably associated. Mr. Lockwood continued to follow the history of Bismarck after leaving college, tracing him through his diplomatic career. He then said that in personal count Bismarck was a fall, siender, well-formed man, erect and somewhat military in appearance, with a head noither very pate, but a smile constantly played about his firmly cut mouth. His utterfance, until thoroughly lateroated in his subject, was healtaring, aimost stuttering, but when completely aroused he was extrenely fluent. He was born for the position he occupied, and had created a new era in po

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year-

Arimated Debate on Church Expenser.

The brotherhood and sisterhood of Mr. Beecher's congregation assembled last evening in the lecture room attached to Plymonth church, to elect Trustees for the present year. Mr J. D. Howard presided on the occasion, and some additional luterest was attached to the meeting from the fact that this was the first time in which the ladies were allowed to vote, such permission being previously denied them by the sterner clement of the elect. The champions of the great "Woman's Rights" question cannot but feel triumphant at this great step that has been gained towards the furtherance of their theories. The ladies, of Mr. Recener's church, at least, have been tactily sillowed to be on a par with the nobler sex. Some eighty persons in all composed the gathering, of these about twenty were angels in petiticoats, who took advantage of the voting powers placed in their hands and voted accordingly. Messra. Alexander Storra, Daniel A Arnold and Moses S. Beech were elected trustees, and Mr. R. D. Benedict, the present Cork of the Plymouth Church Society, was re-elected to the same office. "Brother" Graves their moved that the sum of \$300 be voted by the society for the celebration of the communion service and preper observance of dwine worship during the ensuing year, and this motion became the subject of much debate. Brother Ropes said that it was not the society that ruled the chorth, but the congregation, and it was for their benefit that public worship was performed. The congregation paid Mr. Beether, he said, to preach the Gospel; the sougregation contributed the funds for the ciler of the poor; it was consequently also the duty of that body to provide all the expenses for the communion services and other smillar expenses for the communion services and other smillar expenses for the society providing funds for the calebration of the sacrament, and he hoped he never would. Brother head of a society providing funds for the calebration of the sacrament, and he hoped he never would. Brother forher Ropes so wrong as he was on the present occament. The third article of the laws of union between the church and the society, which he would read, expressly stipulated that "the courch will provide for the supply of the pupit when there is no sotiled passor, make the necessary arrangements for alonging and, in general, for the ordery celebration of religi ladies were allowed to vote, such permission being previously denied them by the sterner element of the

TRANSFER OF BOSTON STEAMERS TO NEW YORK. [From the Evening Telegram of pesterday.]

Bostow, Jan. 9, 1868.
It is stated to day by several of the leading stockholders that the steamers Erie and Cutario will be New York parties within ten days or a fortnight. The Ontario was due here from Liverpool on Tuesday, but who has not yet been heard from at Hallfax.

OBITUARY.

John Henry Hopkins seventy-sixth year of his age.

Birhop Hopkins was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the

Soth of January, 1792, and came to America with 1 parents when but eight years of age. His mother, woman of fine culture, superintended his early edution at home. He received afterwards a classical edution to fit him for the profession of the 1 but, turning saids from that pursuit of he entered a counting room in Philadely where he continued a year or more, was subsequently engaged in assisting Wilson, the brated ornithologist, in the preparation of the plate the first four volumes of his great work. At about age of nineteen young Hopkins engaged in the in facture of iron in Pennsylvania, but the peace of destroyed the prespects of the iron trade and bankrihim in 1817. In May, 1818, he married a daught Casper Otto Muller, of Battimore. In 1817 he was united to the har in Pittsburg, but gave up the praof the law in 1825 to enter the ministry. In May, Mr. Hopkins was ordained a clergy man of the Prote Episcopal Church, and became rector of Trinity of Pittsburg. He was the architector of a new church by his congregation, having applied himself to study of Gothe architectore, He was sont in as a clerical deputy to the first georal convention has conventions he took a prominent part in these conventions he took a prominent part in these conventions he took a prominent part in the set of the sum of the protect of the sum of the parents when but eight years of age. His mother, is woman of fine culture, superintended his early educ

Professor Jewett, for the past ten years Superinte-ent of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly of a ent of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly of a piexy at his residence in Braintree, Mass., yeaterd forencen. He was well known in literary circ throughout the country, and was once Superintends of the Smithsonan Institute in Washington. At o time he occupied the chair of Professor in Brown Ur-versity, Providence, R. I. He was a gentleman of it and varied attainments and agreeable manners, it death is a loss to the scientific and literary world.

THE EARTHQUAKES AND OCEAN CURRENTS.

Increase of the Velocity of the Gulf Cur-

land and water seem to have balled the account of the world, and none are found able to give a maisfactory solution of the causes founded on scientific principles. That nature has been playing a muliar antiles we now have undoubted evidents, but as to the great first causes we are left in total ignorance by the actionist, the "comes commentator," does not venture an opinion. Many weeks have passed since the meteoric showers and upheavings of land and water on the Atlantic Ocean, and nobody has ventured to enlighten the public upon this deeply scientific subject.

A letter has been received in this city, written by an electrician of the tuber canle at Key West, who has given the Guif currents some acudy, that increases the interesting in the first principles. The remarks:

"I learned a few days ago that experienced navigators plying between New York, Key West, Havans and New Oricans report the currents along the Florida reefs to have thorsased from three and a null miles per hour to the earthquake at St. Thomas and the partial submeration of the briand of Tortois they had no trouble in romains smoothly by these reefs; but now it is with difficulty they can, rouning on the same lattinds and compass, keep their vessels from being drawn, in upon the reefs. What, then, must be the fate of selling voser's en route to this course? The opinion is that at the time of the earthquakes in the West Indies there was an upheaving of the ocean's bed, extending from the region of St. Thomas westward towards Cuba, these in a certain degree closing up the Mona passage between St. Domingo and Posto Rice, and also blocking up the Windaward channel between Cuba and Hayt, and foreing the passage and W ndward channel is sufficient to affect the current in this manner."

If the facts are as represented, that the current of the Guif stream has increased in force, no doubt the recent earthquakes have had something to do with the phe-

If the facts are as represented, that the current of the Gulf stream has increased in force, no doubt the recent carthquakes have had something to do with the phenomenon, and the conclusions arrived at by this correspondent and navigators are entitled to some weight. The questic now occurs, what will be the consequence of the gradual closing up of the kons passage and the Windward chausel? A glauce at the map will show that these channels are of great commercial and natural importance. Through them pass all the steam and sulling vessels plying between Fanama, Venezuela and the Leeward islands and the United States and Europe. If the recent convuisions of nature have loosened the ocean bottom and it is being driven into these channels, a year or two may sulfice to close them effectually against navigation, and vessels will be compelled tomake a detour of many days around the west coast of Cuba.

Cuba.

The subject is, at all events, worthy of investigation by the United States Coast Survey, Professor Maury and other authorities on ocean currents. By all means let us have light.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

A sale of real estate took p ace at Bleecker, Eon & Co.'s Exchange salesrooms. Iriniy building, Broadway, yea-

Exchange salesrooms, trinny owners, Brokaway, yearday. The bidding was quite spirited and the property commanded fair prices
The sales were as follows:—One handsome three story high stoop brow—stone bouse, 20 6x50, lot 100,5, with all appurteoances, muste on West Fifty-dirst street, between Eighth avence and Broadway, was sold to W. A. Bailey for \$23,200.

Adjoinin, house, 22x50, lot 100.5, same as above, was sold to John Eagan for \$22,850.

Adjoining house, same as above, 22 6x50, lot 100.8, subject to morigane of \$2,200, was sold to William Mitchell for \$19,850.

Another sale of a brown stone house, three stories high, on West Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 20,10x54 feet, took place, the purchaser being B P. Fairchid, at \$21,750.

One house adjacent, 20x50 feet, same description, was knocked off to R. C. Armstrong for \$20,050, subject temortague of \$12,000.

The property Nos. 93 and 100 Waverley place, corner of Maddougal street, opposite Washington square, consisting of two fine three story high stoop and basemens brick houses, 44 feet front on Waverley place and 97 feet front on Maddougal street, was sold to G. M. Rhodee for \$35,500.

The two story brick stable No. 138 Thirty-second street, two doors from Levington avenue, was purchased by J. L. Gardner for \$7.500.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. Ohio Democratic Nominations. At the Democratic state Convention, which assembled at Columbus on the 8th inst., the following nominations:

were made:—

Secretary of State—Thomas Hubbard.
Supreme Court Judge—William E. Fink
School Communicationer—J. F. Kirkwood.
Gerk Supreme Coart—John M. Webb.
Member Board Pubnic Works—Arthor Hughes.
Delegates at Large to National Convention—John G.
Thompson, George W. McGook, W. W. Armstrong,
Wasnington McLean.
H. J. Jewett and Rufus Prancy were nominated Electors at Large for the State.

ore at Large for the state

The New Jersey Legislature—The Centest for the Speakership of the House. The New Jersey Legislature convenes on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., and, as is generally the case, there next, the 14th Inst., and, as is generally the case, there is considerable strile for the offices in the gift of the two houses, both of which are democrate, the Senate being eleven democrate and ten republicans and the House forty-six democrats to fourteen republicans. The Speakership of the House is exciting considerable interest, and the contest seems to be narrowed down to A. O. Evans, of Hudeon county, and E. L. Proc. of Essex. The Hudeon county delegation, composed of six democrats, held a causers on Tuesday, at which Noah D. Paylor withfree from the field as a candidate for Speaker, and the delegation then manimously recoved to support A. O. Evans, of Hobeken, for that position.

HAYAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States frigate Minnesots, Commander Aiden, arrived at Aspinurall on the evening of January 1, from the Barbadov. The aloop of war Mobican and h, form the broads. The stoop of war medican with the double-ender Waterce will soon leave Fanama with the midanipment for the various vessels of the Facillo agostrons detached from the sime scot. The guadous Marblemasi, Commander Le Ray Fitch, arrived at Aspinwall on the Sist of December from Forte Bello.